THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,402, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

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For further particulars apply to Captain Holton on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the *Caduceus*.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at be intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at Vingorla.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
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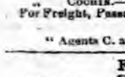
FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHAKAJ, J. Kidder, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For Freight of Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched to Surat TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M.

For first class passage apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co. 1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 13th October 1862.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS especially of Acids per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain Moon, Master from London are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co. Agents Ship *Naval Brigade*.

Bombay, 7th October 1862.

CHARTS ! CHARTS !!

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys :

Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Sea Shell Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mozambique Channel, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

ORIGINAL PORTRAITS.

ONE THOUSAND NEW CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, just to hand by the Mail Steamer, comprising the newest sittings of Royal Personages, English Statesmen, Lawyers, Ecclesiastical Dignitaries and Ministers, Scientific, Literary, and other celebrated characters, Singers, Actors, and Actresses, and Public Performers.

H.M. the Queen.	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
H.R.H. the Prince Consort.	Sir J. Lawrence.
Prince of Wales.	Lady Lawrence.
Princess of Prussia and Baby.	Earl of Ellenborough.
Crown Prince of Prussia.	Sir William Lawrence.
Prince Alfred.	Late Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel.
Princess Alice.	Lord Dufferin.
Princess Louise.	Sir A. Allison.
Princess Helena.	Lord Macaulay.
Prince Leopold.	Sir Ed. Bulwer Lytton.
Prince Arthur.	Sir J. Outram.
Princess Beatrice.	Sir William Gomm.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	Duke of Hamilton.
Earl Canning.	Duchess of Hamilton.
Lady Canning.	Sir Robert Peel.
Earl Clyde.	Lord Palmerston at the age of 29.
Napoleon III.	Do. do. taken March 1862.
Imperial Prince.	Count de Persigny.
Lord Elgin and Son.	Duchess of Manchester.
Duke of Manchester.	Duchess of Wellington.
Gen. Evans.	Charles Dickens.
Earl Russell.	J. Bright.
Thackeray.	Miss Wyndham.
Mrs. Billington.	Lydia Thompson.
Mrs. Yelverton.	Mary Antoinette.
Sims Reeves.	Buckstone.
Thomas Hughes.	Du Chaillu.
Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.	Martin Tupper.
President Lincoln.	Dr. Livingstone.
Mlle. Bressant.	Amber.
Rose Bonheur.	Verdi.
Grisi.	Bishop of Sodor and Man.
Frank Mathews.	„ Manchester.
Mongini.	„ Victoria.
Gardoni.	„ Durham.
Marie Stuart.	„ Winchester.
Lord Derby.	&c. &c. &c.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—The finest and cheapest collection of Albums, of all sizes and prices, to be found in any part of India, are available at this Establishment.

ORIGINAL PORTRAITS.

DURING the last three months many celebrated men, who hitherto had steadily refused to allow themselves to be popularized by the Carte de Visite Mania, have been *compelled* to submit themselves to the photographer.

So many fictitious representations of notabilities were in circulation that it became an irresistible argument to induce those so libelled, to place the public in possession of their *veritable* Portraits.

HERBERT & Co. have received an immense stock of original Portraits beautifully colored by the first artists.

Amongst others may be enumerated :—

SIR EDWIN LYTTON BULWER.
GENERAL SIR T. INGLIS.
LORD STANLEY.
GENERAL WILLIAMS (of Kars.)
&c. &c. &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE DEWALLEE!!!

NATIVE GENTLEMEN preparing for the Dewallee Festival will find a good opportunity of adding some

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS

to the other attractions of their Furniture. It has been a standing reproach that Natives were incapable of appreciating art as applied to representations of nature. The present is a favorable opportunity for Native Gentlemen to weaken the force of that reproach and at a moderate cost. Apply to H. Y., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where some of the Pictures may be seen.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S.)—The recently discovered unfailing remedy for Worm Disorders in Children and Adults, has now been concentrated in the form of a purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. The Tablet is eagerly taken by children, and one to three given twice or thrice a week, will effect a safe and certain cure.

Prepared and Sold in Tins, and Bottles, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retailed by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

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H. G. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th September, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. F. A. PALMER & Co., No. 2, Medow Street :—

One handsome 18-Light Crystal Chandelier, from the well-known makers *Messrs. Stephenson Allardice & Co.* of Glasgow, fitted for Oil or Candles, at Rs. 600.

Two handsome 12-Light Crystal Chandelier, do., at Rs. 400 each, and several smaller ones from the same manufacturers.

Bombay, 7th October 1862.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE PROPERTY of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency.

One roomy four-seated Carriage, with German Shutters for the Monsoon, late the property of Sir Henry Somerset	Rs. 700
One Brougham in good order suitable for one or two Horses	200
One very fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, 9 years old, together with Harness and Buggy	600
One Lady's Side Saddle, with third Crutch, (nearly new)	90
One three-quarter Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood with gilted Cover and Packing case lined with tin. Cost Rs. 1,250 a few months ago	750
One Rosewood Harmonium with 3 stops, tone first-rate	170

Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

PER SHIP "TALBOT."

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

From D. Hogarth & Co. of Aberdeen and London.

THESE comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.

Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julienne, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouill, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.

Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

T. WILLIAMSON

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop .....Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ..... „ 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand :—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

F. BORSINI

RESPECTFULLY informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—Terms Cash.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

COMMISSION, HOUSE & GENERAL AGENTS, AND REGISTRARS.

No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

THE want of an Agency to supply to gentlemen, arriving from the interior, at Bombay, and at outstations, their *professional* and *domestic requirements* which, for want of local information they experience *considerable difficulty, unnecessary expense* and *sacrifice of their valuable time* in providing themselves with, have induced the undersigned to supply this *desideratum*.

They feel confident from the extensive arrangements they have entered into, to secure *Mess and domestic supplies of the very best quality*; information regarding *House, Tent, Carriage, Horse*, and *articles of Furniture on hire or for sale*, as also of qualified well conducted *artizans* and other employées. They have an efficient staff to clear *Baggage, &c.* through the *Custom House* and *Railway Stations*, to negociate engagements of *passage* or *freight per Steamers, Sailing Vessels, Buggalows, Patamars, Bunder Boats, &c.* to every Port, and they trust to give every satisfaction.

The terms are moderate and detailed in their circulars.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,
Commission Agents, &c.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED immediately a CHIEF CLERK in the Traffic Manager's Office. Testimonials and references to be sent to the undersigned. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.

J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Traffic Department at a salary of Rs. 200 a month with travelling allowances and a free bungalow. He will be required to Superintend the working of Trains, Stations, and traffic for a District of about 100 miles. None need apply unless they are thoroughly acquainted with the duties.

Applications will be received at the Office of the undersigned until 25th instant.

J. B. HAYES.
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS on the Estate of the late Joseph Grierson, of Surat, are to be sent to me at once, and all amounts due to the said Estate are to be paid immediately to me also.

J. B. HAYES,
Curator to the Estate of the late Joseph Grierson.

Surat, 8th October 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application has been lately made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of Tazbaee, Widow of Hajee Aboobuckur Vaydanee, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, may be granted to Hamabaee, Widow of Hajee Soolaman, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased, the Executrix therein named. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of October 1862.

KELLY and HORE,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership which hitherto subsisted between Framjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Nowrojee, who conducted the business of Hotel-keepers under the name of Framjee and Co., as joint proprietors of the Hotel known as the "Clarendon Family Hotel," Byculla, having been dissolved by mutual consent on and from the 1st September 1862, all persons indebted to, or having dealings with the said Framjee and Co., are hereby requested to pay their debts, on account of and in connection with the said Hotel, to Framjee Byramjee, who will henceforth conduct the business thereof on his own sole account. Persons acting contrary to this notice will do so at their own peril and risk.

Dated this 8th day of October 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Vaudgam, Challisgam, Pachora, Julgam, and Warrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

H. R. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-Chief.—This original Portrait was taken a few day's before the departure from England of the last mail. It is considered highly successful, and presents a striking contrast to the many specious imitations which have been issued. Beautifully Colored. each Rs. 3-0.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS POWDER is quite harmless to animal life, but is unrivalled in destroying Mosquitos, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mothsin furs, and every other species of Insect.

Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to Animal life.

Sold in packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each by Thomas Keating, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard London, E.C.

Sold in Bombay by Treacher & Co., and all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

Beautifully Colored

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS, each of which is warranted to be an *Original*.—HERBERT and Co. have just imported by the Mail Steamer, upwards of three thousand Portraits of the most eminent Statesmen, Authors, Warriors, Scientific-men, Church Dignitaries, Engineers, and numerous others celebrated in "Arts, Arms and Song."

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR, by Paul de la Roche.—The above master piece, which has caused the greatest sensation at the International Exhibition, has been photographed by an eminent artist by the permission of the owner. It is of the Carte de Visite size and may be had either plain at Rs. 2 each, or beautifully colored exactly after the original at Rs. 3 each.

THE CRUCIFIXION, after Albert Durer, a most exquisite photograph Carte de Visite size, Plain 1-8.

A lot of very superior Albums just received Rs. 4 to 200 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—Numerous other sacred subjects are available.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS WORLD-RENOWNED MEDICINE, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the Globe, in the cure of Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Incipient Consumption, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs, is strongly recommended to all suffering from any of the above disorders, as One Trial will be sufficient to prove their undoubted efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

Copy of a letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER (the well known Author on "GUNS AND SHOOTING") Longparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants.

Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only one that relieves the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant, P. HAWKER.

To Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churhyard.

Prepared and sold in Bottles of various sizes by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the Words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp, without which none are genuine.

Sold in Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, by TREACHER & Co., Druggists.

Agents—Messrs. ALLEN, BARNES, & Co., Umballah, Lahore, Mecan Meer, and Simla.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT UPON HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

IN accordance with the requirements of Clauses VIII. and IX. of act XXV. of 1862, Notice is hereby given, that the Book containing the Valuation and the Rate assessed for the year 1862 upon Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, situated within the Island of Bombay and Colaba is now and will remain open at this Office until FRIDAY, the 31st instant, for the inspection of all parties concerned, and that any objection to the Rate must be made and the grounds of such objections stated in writing and lodged at this Office on or before that date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. TRACEY, Clerk.

Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office,
14th October 1862.

THE PRINCESS OF DENMARK.

HERBERT & Co. have received an Original Carte de Visite Colored Portrait of the betrothed of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Portrait was taken at Copenhagen, and is coloured by one of the first artists.

By the mail expected on or about the 23rd October. HERBERT & Co. will receive a small supply of the above, and they will be happy to register names of intending purchasers. Price five Rupees.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.

TO LET.—Second and third Stories, separately or conjointly. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

TO LET.

FROM 1st JANUARY NEXT, the Upper Floor of the House, No. 7, Medow Street, suitable for either Office, Business or Dwelling. Apply to Jacob & Co., Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Horaby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

FROM THE 1st DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee's Sons, Apollo Street, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE hereby beg to request that, hereafter, all parties desirous of paying our bills by POSTAGE STAMPS, will remember that we receive merely as a matter of convenience to the senders; and trust they will refrain from inundating us with them for eight pies, and four and eight annas, which are of no use to us, and of which we have now a small cart-load on hand !—For every rupee's worth of Stamps sent us, we expect half an Anna to be added as discount, as we can always obtain this when purchasing from the treasury.—*All 8 pie, and 4 and 8 annas stamps sent to us after the 15th instant, will be returned to the senders.*

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Received by the Steamer "Benares."

	Rs.	As.
The Life and Letters of Washington Irving. Edited by his nephew P. M. Irving. Vols. 1 and 2	11	8
(Vol. 3 will be published in October Rs. 6-4.)		
The Old Lieutenant and his Son. 2 Vols. By		
Editor of Good Words	9	0
Things hard to be understood ; or, explanations of difficult doctrine and misinterpreted texts. By Rev. Dr. J. Cumming	5	4
The last day of Our Lord's Passion. By Rev. W. Hanna, LL.D.	3	12
Robert O'Hara Burke and the Australian Exploring Expedition of 1860. By A. Jackson	4	8
A Book about Doctors. By J. C. Jeaffreson	3	12
Pearls from the Poets. Handsomely bound and illustrated	9	0
Little Dorrit. Library edition illustrated. Vol. 1	5	12
Poor Jack. By Captain Marryat, C.B. With 40 Illustrations after designs by C. Stanfield, R.A.	4	8
De Quincey's Works, vol. 8—Leaders in Literature, &c.	3	4
The Shot-Gun and Sporting Rifle, &c. By Stonehenge	8	0
Poems of William C. Bennett, Illustrated	2	8
Nelly Armstrong. By author of Rose Douglas.	2	0
A Skeleton in every house. By Water	1	8
The Knight of Gwynne, 2 vols. By Lever	3	0
Joseph Andrews. By Fielding	1	8
Recollections of an Irish Police Magistrate	1	8
The Iron Cousin : or, mutual influence. By Mrs. C. Clarke	1	8
The Bravo. By J. F. Cooper	0	12
Newton Forster. By Captain Marryat	0	12
The Tiger Hunter. By Capt. M. Reid	1	8
The Tangled Web ; or the new Crusade. By B. Disraeli	0	12
The Tower of London. By Ainsworth. Illust. by Cruickshank	2	0
Rookwood. Ditto Ditto	2	0
Guy Fawkes. Ditto Ditto	2	0
Ivanhoe. By Sir W. Scott	0	12
Royal Navy List for July	2	0
A visit to the Isthmus of Suez Canal Works. By Revd. G. P. Badger	1	8
Plays.—Bonnie Fish wife. Fra Diavolo Burlesque. Lady of Lyons travestie. Kenilworth burlesque. Goose with the golden eggs. Blighted Being. Tell travestie. Ioi on Parle Francaise. Post Boy. Maid and Magpie. Nine points of the law. Miller and his men. Masseppa burlesque.—each	0	8

CHEAP LITERATURE.

Ainsworth, W. H.—The Tower of London. Rs. 1½ and	2	0
Mervyn Clitheroe	1	8
Rookwood	Rs. 1½ and	2 0
Old St. Paul's	1	8
Crichton	1	2
The Spendthrift	1	2
Ovingdean Grange	1	8
The Lancashire Witches	1	8
Windsor Castle	Rs. 1½ and	2 0
Guy Fawkes	Rs. 1½ and	2 0
The Star Chamber	Rs. 1½ and	2 0
The two rupee editions are well illustrated.		
Cooper, J. F.—The Bravo*	1	2
The Pathfinder*	1	2
Homeward Bound	1	2
Oak Openings	1	2
The Headsman	1	2
The Deerslayer*	1	2
The Heidenmauer	1	2
The last of the Mohicans	1	2
Mark's Reef	1	2
Lionel Lincoln*	1	2
The Water Witch	1	2
Precaution	1	2
Miles Wallingford	1	2
The Pilot*	1	2
The Two Admirals	1	2
Satanstoe	1	2
Afloat and Ashore	1	2
The Pioneers	1	2
Tve Effingham	1	2
The Borderers	1	2
The Sea Lions	1	2
The Prairie	1	2
The Red Rover	0	12
The Spy	0	12
The last of the Mohicans	0	12
* Also at twelve annas each.		
Grant, Jas.—Bothwell ; or the days of Mary Queen of Scots	1	8
The Captain of the Guard	1	8
Frank Hilton ; or the Queen's Own	1	8
Oliver Ellis ; or the Fusiliers	1	8
The Romance of War	1	8
Philip Rollo ; or the Scottish Musketeers	1	8
The Scottish Cavalier	1	8
The Aide-de-Camp	1	8
Harry Ogilvie ; or the Black Dragoons	1	8
Jane Seton ; or the King's Advocate	1	8
Arthur Blane ; or the Hundred Curassiers	1	8
Legends of the Black Watch	1	8
Mary of Lorraine	1	8
The Yellow Frigate ; or the three Sisters	1	8

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Bell's Life, 7th and 14th September	1	4
Evening Mail, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 17 September	2	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
25, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.

A SHARE in the Fort Proprietary School. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 Black Capsule	35
	„ pts. „ „	18
	No. 2 Blue „	30
	„ Pts. „ „	16
	No. 3 Yellow „	26
	„ Pts. „ „	14
	No. 4 Green „	22
	„ Pts. „ „	12
	Medoc Red „	17
	„ Pts. „ „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co. Yellow „	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braumberger „	35
	Rudesheimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
Port	Black Seal Pts.	14
	Red Seal Pts.	24
	„ „ Pts.	12
	Amontillado Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso „ „	30
Sherry	Pale Brown „	26
	Light Golden Green „	28
	Pale Yellow „	22
	Pale White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
„ „ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts.	21
	White „ Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
„	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
„	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "Bucton Castle."

Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing	1	„	„
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing	1	„	„
Do. Brandy in Case containing	1	„	„
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing	½	„	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases :—

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hennozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.			
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.

PORT in Case containing	3	Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing	2	„ (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing	1	„
WHISKEY in Case containing	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BURGANDY WINES.

	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25
St. Géorge „	23
Chambertin „	20
Do. Pints	11
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18
Do. Pints	10

CLARETS.

	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30
Chateau Margaux	22
Sauterne	22

SHERRY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 14th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	216 to 217 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
(BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A: & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex.' divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.'
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	96 pr. ct. pm.'
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	550 per share	Rs.200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,200 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £30 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
BYKULLA & WADALA TRAM COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockjee Pittysingh Weaving Co.	350	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. shares.	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Sir Alex Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99
" Loan 1835-36	93¼ to 93¾
" Loan 1842-43	
(Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquires.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (11TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Scinde, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
Old Surat	"	390 to 400
Old Dholleras, and Bhownagger	"	415 to 420
Old Oomrawattee	"	390 to 400
Old Coompta	"	390 to 400
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	590 to 595
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	380 to 385
Old Veeraul	"	360 to 365
Khandeish	"	360 to 365
Old Poonthee	"	360 to 365
Old Accra	"	400 to 410
Old Mangalore	"	365 to 370
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		7-2 to 7-4 per cwt.
" Bengal, Amurut	"	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
" Gingelly seed (Blue and White)	"	36 to 39 nominal.
" Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 42 nominal.
	"	30 to 31

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand		..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		..... 1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

B. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free, of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, on or proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in London, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£844,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realize Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank at India, Australia, and China, in order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 2s.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. R. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Iceland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" on demand		..... }
On Scotland	do.	..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	.....	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	.....	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	.....	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	.....	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian names or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corpration and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Oct. 13	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Mr. Hall and 75 natives.

Port Clearance.

The P. & O Co.'s Steamer *Columbian*, N. J. Scottawe, bound to China &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Howden*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Tapies*, for Cutch Mandwee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 13TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—2 cases Curiosities, 1 case Cheroots, 3,000 nos. Remington and Co.; 5 bales Bengal Raw Silk, 644 lbs., Jairam Damjee; 60 boxes Socotra Aloes, 39½ cwt., Hassum Moosa; 871 pieces Sandlewood, 190½ cwt. W. Nicol and Co.; 390 bundles Black Pepper. 195 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

Wings of the Wind.—110 packages Cloves, 133 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs., Enderjee Moonay; 765 pieces E. Teeth, 42 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., Vusunjee Dewchund; 323 pieces Sandlewood, 41¼ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass and Co.; 204 packages Cloves, 247 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs., Nuvulram Madewram.

Gloriana.—2,400 bags Linseed, 3,600 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 736 bas Saltpetre, 1,274 L maunds, W. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the West.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Vinayeck Huree.

Norwood.—7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., 43 bales Wool, 129 cwt., Pursotum Tersy.

Sir John Lawrence.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Varudhmoo Thackersy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Huttasing Kesseesing.

Azuline.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Kessoo Wags.

Inkermann.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Neasserwanjee Manockjee; 45 bales Cotton, 167½ cwt., Seedlo Hajee Woosmans.

Howden.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., K. Sozba and Co.

Aaron Brown.—80 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Ramlall Bhoychund; 1,085 bundles Coiryarn, 84 cwt., Vallubdass Goculdass and Co.

Victoria Bridge.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Premchund Boychund.

Boston Castle.—54½ bales Wool, 168½ cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy.

Sydney Eggers.—1008 Spars, 205 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer Columbian.—1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Juvareemull Ramjeedass; 58 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Goorroomookray Jowarmull; 1 half chest M. Opium, 70 lbs., each, Ludhabhoy Dewjee; 4 cases Sundries, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy.

For Calcutta.

Kosbuth.—16 cases E. Hardware; 6 cases E. Glass Beads; 2 pots Grass Oil, 140 lbs., Golam Hosen Abdool Cader; 100 packages Dry Dates, 180 cwt., Suckhoobader.

For Falmouth.

Freya.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 case Portrait, Cheese 10 lbs., G. Whitley.

For Aden.

Battle Frere.—8 bales Grey Long Cloth, 400 pieces, Luckmechund Narronjee; 15 barrels Cocoanuts Oil, 57 cwt., Runchord Bhogeelall.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
#294	Ajaria, (paddle)	...
#946	Aucland, (paddle)	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
#420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
#1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	High Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
294	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
238	Tigris, 3 (frigantine)	Bombay.
#705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[cl. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.	
1057	Glorians, Vaile—Rwart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 8)
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1003	Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1060	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovel & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 5)
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
1171	Epaminondas, Heasley—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 3)
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Rattonjee & Co.	
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct.)
1328	Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept.1)
1218	Howden, Verrill—Pestonjee Bomanjee.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Copland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 30)
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co.	(c l. Sept. 9)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
883	Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 13)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
1090	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee	(c.l. Sept 6)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FOR FALMOUTH.	
492	Freya, Major—A. H. Haschke & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 12)
	FOR HAVRE.	
1096	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
445	Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
203	Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c.l.Aug.27)
508	Kossuth, Bennett.—Alli Mohmed Khan.	(c. l. Oct. 1)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR CONROMANDEL COAST.	
680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	
	NOT FIXED.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.	
869	Albert and Edward, T. McKinney.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Caldwell.	
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.	
700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	
565	Bombay Castle, (s) Mackenzie—M. S. N. Co.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
435	Coringa (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.	
724	Duke of Wellington, C. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.	
917	Flower of the Forest, McArthur—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
834	Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.	
368	Foolaka Sawden, H. T. Patts—Woosman Voydina.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
1108	James Smith, Ferrowen—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
369	Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram Brady,—H. Sidick Dossal.	
109	Nesarod Hamed, Mohamed—M. Husein.	
292	Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.	
1068	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
705	Phatel Barry, Poola—H. Esmail H. Habib.	
578	Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(For sale.)
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	
962	Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Benares, (s), G. P. Wright.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
742 Singapore (s), Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699	Alexander, Fozdar—McIver & Co.	
656	Florida Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
	FOR MARSEILLES.	
495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	
	BOURBON.	
403	Washington, Manaud—S. Tyabjee & Co.	
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
405	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	
	FOR COLOMBO.	
584	Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
756	A. B. Coult, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.	
710	Ukko.	Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.
	FOR RANGOON.	
406	Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
1017	Helvellyn, Dalison.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 2, Ship *Allum Ghur*, Henderson, from Mauritius (date not mentioned.)

DEPARTURE.—Ships *Shanbowl*, *Calabar*, *Sumatra*, and *Lady Canning*; and a Ship (numbers undistinguishable); Barque *Ann Holsberg*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 6, Screw Steamer *Mauritius*, J. Smyth from London 16th July.

Barque *Canning*, J. Sharp, from Calcutta 19th Sept.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Screw Steamer *Colombo*, A. B. Farquhar, from Suez 19th, and Aden 25th September, and Galle 4th October.

DEPARTURE.—Oct. 7, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Screw Steamer *Colombo*, A. B. Farquhar, to Calcutta.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Hudson, Lieut. Colonel D., 9th Regt. M. N. I., on leave, from Jaulnah.
Smither, Captain O. F., 3rd M. E. Regt., on leave, from Jaulna.
Chisham, Lieut. L., Ordnance Department, on duty, from Hydrabad (Scinde).

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Latouche, Lieut. C. B., 17th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, to Europe.
Bell, Lieut. T., Staff Corps, medical certificate, to Europe.
Morris, Captain and Paymaster, M. K., 95th Regt., ou medical certificate, to Poona.
Shaw, Lieut. E. W., 27th Regt M. N. I., to join, to Ellichpoor.
Arnold, Assistant Surgeon R., 26th Regt. M. N. I., to join, to Kaira.
Mackenzie, Lieut. G., Staff Corps, on leave, to Berar.
Knight, Major, 17th Lancers, on leave, to Suez.
Hogg, Lieut. G. C., 2nd Bombay Cavalry, to join, to Neemuch.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Monday, 13th October 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 11th Oct. 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

HINDOOSTANEE.
(Staff Test);

Lieut. G. H. Kennedy, 3rd Regt. N. I.
Lieut. P. H. Hercourt, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned men of the Unattached List employed in the Police Force are discharged the service by purchase:—
Sergeant William Marks.
Sergeant Charles Lancey.

The following order is confirmed:—
Dated 1st October 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 20th N. L. appointing Lieut. Reynolds to act as Adjutant Left Wing.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. PRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th October 1862.

Assistant Apothecaries J. Edmonds, No. 236 of the *Mahi*, and Mr. St. Francis, No. 337 of the *Constance*, having arrived from Aden by the *Zenobia*, are to be discharged to the shore and to be directed to report themselves to the Deputy Inspector General P. D. and I. N.

Assistant Apothecary J. Ranger, No. 284 supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transfered to the PYROSE.

The Sailing Branch of the *Ajdaha*, will be paid on Tuesday the 15th instant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

SIR,—At the time of a recent famine in the North-West, England's liberality to India was so profuse, that, spite of the magnitude and extent of the destitution, when the famine was over, a large surplus of funds remained in the hands of the distributors in this country, so large a surplus, indeed, that it became a serious question what should be done with it.

In the midst of the debates on the subject, perhaps just in time to prevent the money being voted to the erection of a Delhi Obelisk, or a Canning Testimonial, or a Science Hall to the memory of the late Prince Consort, or to some other purpose, equally related to the object for which the money had been subscribed, frightful distress and destitution fell upon the very nation that had furnished the funds.

In these circumstances what more sensible and just a course than to return the unexpended money to the now suffering donors! Yet the highest authority in the land forbade this. He, with a singular logic, declared that as the money was subscribed for a certain purpose, and as it would not be just to devote it to any other, it should therefore be devoted to something else. That it was sent for a special purpose namely to relieve the distress of Upper India in 1860, and that, as to return it to England would be to employ it in a way not contemplated

causeway merely to favor a contractor, who, the Commissioners thought, should have made his terms independent altogether of any concessions such as he then demanded.

In the meantime the opening in the wall was made and a few cart loads of sand deposited, this opening has since been built up again. The Tramway however is in course of construction. We are of opinion that the Commissioners acted very properly in withholding their permission, the road as every one knows to their cost, who have to travel in that direction is sufficiently blocked up with the cotton traffic, and if this concession had been allowed it would have been rendered quite impossible.

THE question of solitary cells in central jails has been brought before the Government of India; and the Viceroy, we believe, has recorded his opinion that in large central jails intended exclusively for felons, it would certainly be desirable to provide separate sleeping cells for a considerable portion of the prisoners in order to avoid as much as possible the ill-effects of close contact on a prisoner's first admission. In this view the Government do not think that the number of cells which it is proposed to erect in the jails at Allahabad, Meerut and Bareilly, at all excessive. We agree with the Government; separate sleeping cells should always be provided to such an extent as the means at disposal will allow.—*Englishman, Oct.* 3.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 12th October 1862.

BROACH.—Fine and calm. Ther. 85.
BULSAR.—Fairs, NW. light.
KOLAPORE.—Rainy, SW. variable.
SURAT.—Sultry passing clouds, NW.

At 9 hour's of the 13th Oct. 1862.

BROACH—Overclouded WSW. Ther. 70.
BULSAR—Cloudy SW. variable.
COCHIN—(10) Fair. Ther. 81.
GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Clear SE. light.
KOLAPORE.—Rainy SE. steady.
MADRAS.—Fine SW. Ther 84.
PAUMBEN, (9)— Calm; Ther. 87.
SURAT.—Severe thunder storm and heavy rain, wind variable.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 11th October 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	„	93,11,254
Other Deposits	„	1,01,83,921
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„	9,02,669
Rest	„	3,17,014
	Rupees... „	2,59,39,858

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	55,32,680
Credit Accounts on do. do.	„	8,76,626
Bills discounted	„	51,23,702
Dead Stock	„	2,77,889
Balances with Branches and Agents	„	27,71,269
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash Rs. 32,99,713		
Securities „ 20,11,541		
	„	53,11,254
Cash and Currency Notes	„	60,46,438
Rupees...	„	2,59,39,858

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, OCT. 13.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

PILFERING ON BOARD SHIP.—Dadoo Shaik Imam was charged with having in his possession a quantity of silk which might be reasonably suspected of being stolen and failing to account satisfactorily for the same.

William Sadlear, Boatswain of the British ship *Celestial Empire*, said,—The prisoner is one of the coolies employed on board. Last Saturday evening I saw the prisoner running forward and the mate after him. I caught hold of him and when we overhauled his head dress we found three hanks of silk in it.

William Butler, painter, stated, that at the time in question he saw the prisoner running across the forehatch and the mate after him. The mate went to take the cloth off his head when the prisoner resisted, but the mate and Boatswain forced it from him and the three hanks of silk fell out.

The prisoner in his defence said, that a Seedy gave him the silk and told him to take it home.

Captain Murray, master of the ship, was then called and stated that part of the cargo of the vessel consisted of silk, like that produced, and there had been a bale cut and a quantity of such silk was missing, of the value of Rs. 150, the value of that found on the prisoner was about Rs. 3.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for three months.

ANOTHER CASE.—Bastiao de Souza, a Seedee, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of gum which might be reasonably suspected to have been stolen and failing to account satisfactorily for the same.

Mr. Rober Ramsey, 3rd Mate of the *Celestial Empire*, said, that yesterday (Sunday) morning he was looking out on the poop when he saw the prisoner, who was employed on board, going ashore with a bag (produced) in his hand, he got upon the rail when witness called out to the mate, who went to take the bag from the prisoner who was very reluctant to let the mate look at it. It was then taken from him and found to contain some gum (produced), which witness believed to be part of the cargo of the ship.

A seaman of the name of John Jolly, corroborated the statement of the previous witness.

Prisoner said that the bag belonged to another man.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labour, for the term of three months.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman whose name we did not hear, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into a well.

From the evidence adduced it appears that the prisoner, who was very drunk at the time jumped into a well from whence she was taken by some persons on the spot, one of whom got into the well and rescued the prisoner from her perilous situation.

The prisoner in defence said, that she had been assaulted by two men and that she did not know what to do, so she jumped into the well. She promised that she would not do so again if she was forgiven this time.

His Worship admonished the prisoner and told her that if she attempted to do so again she would in all probability be sent to gaol, but as she had promised not to attempt the rash act again he would discharge her.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Atmaram Wishwanath was charged with criminal breach of trust to the amount of Rs. 1,800, the property of Mr. Henry, Thomas Binks.

Mr. H. T. Binks said,—I am a merchant and partner in the firm of Brown, Clough and Co. I know the prisoner. On or about Saturday last I entrusted the prisoner with a diamond of the value of Rs. 1,800 to sell for me. On applying to him for it yesterday he told me that I had taken it away when I went to his shop to look at it. I saw it in his possession on Wednesday last and I have never received it. As he fails to produce it, I verily believe that he has fraudulently misappropriated the said diamond, my property, value Rs. 1,800, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.—Adjourned until (this day) Tuesday.

A CUTE TRICK.—Moolchund Munroop, laid an information to the following effect, that he was a Sarooff, and that one Rajmull Amerchund, who used to be employed by him as a broker for negotiating contracts for opium and other goods, on the 19th July last at about 12 o'clock in the forenoon, brought to him one Budridass Pokerdass, when Budridass wanted him to advance him the sum of Rs. 2,700 on the security of some pearls. He produced the pearls and showed them to the informant, they consisted of several links of pearls. Informant then proposed that they should be weighed and examined for the purpose of ascertaining their value before making the required advance on them. Budridass consented to that proposal, and the pearls were sent to the house of Jethabhoy Navulshaw with informants' man. Budridass remained at the house and in about an hour after the man and Rajmull returned with the pearls. His man told him in the presence and hearing of Budridass and Rajmull that Jethabhoy upon weighing and examining the pearls found them to weigh 440 chows and to be worth Rs. 3,080, at Rs. 7 per chow or thereabouts. Informant then said to Budridass that he would not advance more than Rs. 2,200 and Budridass consented to receive that sum. The money was paid and the informant received the pearls from Budridass as a pledge, Budridass then went away and about 5 o'clock the same evening him and Rajmull came again, when Budridass asked him (informant) to advance a further sum of Rs. 400 on the pearls. He declined to make the advance. Budridass thereupon demanded the pearls stating that another man, whose name he did not give, promised to advance more money than had been given by informant and that if he returned them, he Budridass, would pawn them with that person and return the informant the Rs. 2,200. Informant believed his story and gave the pearls to him at the same time requesting the broker Rajmull to go with him and bring the money. Budridass took the pearls and left the house in company with Rajmull. At 7 o'clock the same evening Rajmull returned alone without the money. Informant has caused diligent search to be made for the said Budridass in Bombay, but had not succeeded in finding him. He has, however, ascertained that he is now at Indore. Informant now charges him with cheating, and prays that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law. Informant has been informed that Budridass was detained in custody by the authorities in Indore upon a charge preferred against him by his agent, for cheating, but that the authorities decline to investigate the case, as the crime was not committed within their jurisdiction.

His Worship granted the warrant.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.
October 8th 1862.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HERBERT AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

COMMITTING MISCHIEF.—Two cultivators named Dewarya Satopa and Dharapa Esapa, were tried in June last before the Hon'ble Mr. G. Hobart, Acting Session Judge of Sholapore, for committing mischief by fire. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The prisoners are charged with having committed mischief by fire with intent to cause or knowing it to be likely that they would thereby cause damage to the property to the amount of Rs. 100. They each deny the charge. The points to be established for the prosecution are,—first, that certain property, namely, a boat-shed containing a boat caught fire; secondly, that the injury likely to be done thereby amounted to at least Rs. 100; and thirdly, that as respect each of the prisoners he set fire to the boat-shed with the intent or knowing that he would be likely to cause damage to that amount. On the first point it is sufficient to say that the entire evidence proves it and the prisoners themselves admit it. On the second point that the complainant Tipunna values the boat at about Rs. 500 and the expense of putting up the shed at about Rs. 11; and that looking at the probable cost of such things it is quite clear that the value of the boat and boatshed together must have been at least one-fifth of that amount. The last point is now to be noticed. It appears from complainant's evidence that neither the prisoner No. 1 nor prisoner No. 2 who lodged with No. 1 were to be found in his house immediately after the occurrence, and they both admit this to have been the fact stating, however, that they had gone about ten o'clock that night with the witness Tipunna to a marriage feast at the house of witness Apunna in the neighbouring village of Taklee, and had also passed some part of the time before dawn, when they left the village at the house of Sungapa, but this statement the object of which it is to prove that they were at Taklee at the time of the fire, is not satisfactorily proved by the men they call to prove it, viz., Sungapa and Apunna, for, though Sungapa bears out this assertion and also says that Apunna was in his own house when prisoners were there, it is flatly contradicted by Apunna who says that he did not see the prisoners at all that day, while Tipunna states that they had asked him to go with them to Taklee to dine, but that instead they took him towards the boatshed and when about 40 paces from it went on and set fire to the boatshed, after which they ran away towards Taklee, and he did not see them again. Bhairo deposes that he was on his way that night to a fishing place near the boatshed, and when he was about 20 or 25 paces from it, he saw both prisoners, whom he had known before as they were men of his village, light some dry grass and set the boatshed on fire, one before and the other behind; that he could clearly distinguish them by the light of the burning shed, and moreover that immediately afterwards they passed within 5 or 6 paces of the place where from fear he lay concealed but from which he could clearly see them. The evidence of Jeytinga and Pursya corroborates this evidence. The latter witness, however, prevaricates, first saying that he did not see them fire the shed, but that he concluded from seeing them so near the place that they must have done it, and afterwards saying that he saw them actually set the shed on fire. The evidence of Amblee who states he was sleeping on the night of the fire near the boatshed affords a general corroboration to this statement, but he says he did not see the face of the man whom he recognised as Dhurapa that he recognised him only from his general appearance, and from the color of his clothes. The evidence of Tipunna is to the effect that the prisoners asked him to go with them to Takles to dine; that he set out with them; and that when about 40 paces from the boatshed they told him to go on as they wanted to obey a call of nature; that, however, he stopped there and they went on towards the boatshed and directly afterwards he saw both the prisoners set the shed on fire with some dry grass which Dewurya ignited. He then ran away towards Taklee and did not see them again. Now on this evidence it is to be remarked that the setting the boatshed on fire is deposed by all these witnesses to have been the act of the prisoners, and if that is proved, conviction must follow. These question is as to the credit due to these witnesses. The prevarication of Pursya and the uncertainty of Amblee induces the Court to place not much reliance on their testimony; but without their evidence there is quite enough to fix the guilt on both the prisoners if only the witnesses are to be trusted. The Court observes that there is no reason for supposing them to be deposing falsely from enmity to the prisoners. There is, it appears from complainant's evidence, enmity between him and the prisoners, but there is nothing to show, and it is even urged for the defence that the other witnesses and the prisoners are enemies, and the Court is not willing to believe without some better evidence than the mere possibility of the fact, that complainant's influence was exerted, or if exerted was sufficient to induce so many persons to depose falsely against the prisoners. It is to be noticed, however, as bearing on the question of the witnesses credibility that it is not prima facie probable that two men would voluntarily take with them a third to witness an act of criminality, as, if Tipunna is to be believed, they did; but there is on this point an explanation which is obviously consistent with possibility and taking into consideration the weight due under ordinary circumstances to the other evidence, consistent with probability, and that is, that Tipunna was perhaps taken as an accomplice, though at last he did not join in the act of firing the boatshed, or he may have been according to a preconcerted plan taking part in the deed by standing a little distance off as a sentinel to give the others warning of the approach of strangers. Another circumstance also bearing on the same point, though an examination not of much value to the defence, is that the direction in which the two men went after firing the shed is not apparently stated in the same manner by all the witnesses. The Court could not elicit evidence quite satisfactory as to this part of the case for the prosecution, and the plan of the locality has not served to throw light on the rest of the evidence. If would seem, however, that the river was fordable in same places and not in others, and that a person wishing to go to Taklee from the boatshed would have to go along by the river side in the direction of Chinchpoor before he could cross over. This would explain the apparent irreconcilableness of the witnesses' accounts as to the direction the prisoners took after setting the shed on fire. These explanations of circumstances, at first sight appearing to be favourable to the defence, the Court thinks exempt the witnesses from the charge of wilful falsehood. It has then to be considered whether they had sufficient opportunity of recognising the prisoners at the time of the fire, and the Court thinks that by the strong light of a near fire, when the matter burning was so large as a boatshed there would be no difficulty for a man to recognise at the distance of 20 or even 40 paces a person whom he had known before. The prisoners both appear guilty of the offence of wilfully setting fire to the boatshed, and that they must have intended the fire to extend to the boat, or that they must at least have known it would probably extend to the boat is so strongly presumable as to be conclusive. The Court differing from the Assessors finds that the prisoners are each guilty of the offence specified in the charge and directs that each of them shall undergo rigorous imprisonment for the period of one year.

The prisoners having appealed to the Judges of the High Court against the conviction and sentence, the latter passed the following.

RESOLUTION.—The Court distrust the evidence for the prosecution and reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the prisoners be discharged.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

SUKKUR, *3rd Oct.* 1862.

IT may be that many of the less locomotive of your readers have never heard of this obscure place and for their benefit it may perhaps be as well to state, that Sukkur is a town in Scinde on the banks of the Indus midway between Kurrachee and Moultan. It is situated on a point of the river where it is crossed by a low range of limestone hills running across the country, and the river has perforated this range at Sukkur through a gap or rather through two gaps in which the river flows, there being a rocky island here in the middle of the river, on which is built the fort of Sukkur. The main-gorge through which the river flows is what is called the Sukkur Pass, and during the innundations the water rushes through this channel with great rapidity. One consequence of this state of things is, that none of the steamers on the river excepting the steamers of the Oriental Inland Steam Company are able to tow laden barges up through Sukkur Pass when the river is in flood. The Commissioner of Scinde lately visited this station to view the pass when the river was at its height, and it has been resolved to widen one of the rocky channels to ease the rush of water through the other. But this operation will involve considerable expense. And seeing that the vessels of the Oriental Inland Steam Company are able to pass through the channel, *as it is* at all times of the year, there are many persons who think, that the remedy lies in getting better boats in the case of the parties, whose boats cannot now go through, especially as there are other parts of the river nearly though not quite as rapid during the rains. When the steamers of the Government first began to ply on the Indus, they did not attempt to go through the pass during the high season at all. But there were boats above the pass and boats below, and there was a portage between, the goods being unladen below the pass and again loaded into vessels above. When the Oriental Inland Steam Company proposed to place vessels on the river, they applied to Sir Bartle Frere to allow one of the most powerful of the Government steamers to try the pass during the inundation, and she succeeded in getting through empty. Since that time the best of the Government steamers have been able to go through after they have been unladen. But they cannot tow a barge through and cannot go through with cargo in the steamer. This year the *Frere* had to return three times before she got through and she finally succeeded only after all the cargo had been taken out of her. The *Frere* is one of the vessels handed over to the Railway Company by the Government and she is generally considered to be the best of the lot. While the *Frere* was faltering, the Oriental Inland Steam Company's steamer came up and at once passed through with a dat in tow. She then returned and brought up two other barges in succession, with which she proceeded on her way. Of all the numerous boats built by the Scinde Railway Company, there is not one able to navigate the river at all except the *Stanley*, and it is doubtful if she could get up the river by herself during the floods. The four Government boats handed over to the railway company are able to ply at all times of the year but can only tow a barge for about half the year. The vessels of the Oriental Steam Company tow laden barges at all times of the year so that they must be looked upon as a material advance upon the measure of efficiency heretofore attained.

It will probably be in the recollection of many of your readers, that a species of vessel termed Bourne's Steam Train, was some few years since tried on the Indus, when it was said to have failed completely. This was the doctrine at least promulgated by the members of the Indian Navy, who were uniformly opposed to the scheme, and as the vessel which was built to test the invention was unfortunately lost on the bar of Kurrachee, there were no means available at the moment for confuting the allegation. Another steamer and another train, however, have been prepared, and as I write this, they are lying before my window at Sukkur, having just steamed up through the pass on their way to Ferozepore. The total length of the original steamer and barges was 630 feet, and it was considered that this train if it were navigated, would be an immense improvement on previous methods of navigation and would afford ample accommodation for a regiment of soldiers. The total length of steamer and barges of the existing arrangement is 714 feet; the speed maintained is very satisfactory, and we learn from persons who have come in the train from Kurrachee that it has acted admirably, and is in fact, a great success. Whether it is so or not time will shew. It will no doubt continue now to run regularly and the public will soon be able to judge, what amount of equity there was in the bitter condemnation by which it was assailed. The train has 1,500 hogsheads of beer on board for Ferozepore, by far the largest cargo that was ever brought up this river in one steamer, and it is said that even this great carrying power is not the limit of its capabilities. The nominal power of the steamer which draws these numerous barges is 100 horses. The nominal power of the railway steamers which, when the water is high, can only draw themselves and which when the water is low can draw only one barge is 110 horses. The expense of the propelling power must, therefore, be much the same in both cases. But if one vessel can carry two or three times the cargo that another can do at about the same expense, it requires no very elaborate arithmetic to see that one may thrive upon rates of freight, on which the other would starve, and that sooner or later what is unprofitable must be given up.

Mittunkote, a town lying between this and Moultan, and which had been selected as the terminus of the steamers placed by the Punjaub Government on the Upper Indus, having been carried away during the last inundations, the head quarters of this line are to be removed to Sukkur which will be a more eligible situation in most respects. With one influence and another Sukkur is now rising into importance. The municipality is constructing a stone quay along the river side, and the number of native boats lying at the bank is usually very large.

POONA.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.—At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Poona, on Tuesday, the 23rd ultimo, Private Frederick Fisher, of H.M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot (Royal Bombay Fusiliers), was arraigned on three several charges, of having in the early part of August last deserted from his Regiment and not returning until brought back under escort on or about the 13th of that month; and with having made away with sundry articles of his Regiment necessaries. On these charges the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, to be marked with the letter D., and further to be put under stoppages until the value of the articles (Rs. 31-0-6) specified in one of the charges be made good. The conviction and sentence have been approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the proceedings of the Court Martial, and Circular Memorandum dated Camp Nawabgunge, the 30th of November 1860, detailing the very severe nature of penal servitude awarded to be read on parade to the prisoner in the presence of the whole Regiment; and he will then be marched off as a felon under charge of an escort, and be handed over to the Civil power by the Brigadier commanding the Bombay Garrison.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 10.

THERE has been a great increase of heat the last day or two, and yesterday morning the wind was in the East. It turned, however, and some rain fell in the afternoon. There is a slight improvement in prices, jowarree being procurable at fourteen seers,—and bajree at thirteen.—*Observer, Oct.* 11.

WE are informed that Major Collier, Major of Brigade at Poona, is appointed to the command of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment Native Infantry. Major Collier has conducted the duties of the Brigade Office here, we believe, in an able manner, while he was in charge of them, and we sincerely congratulate him on a new appointment for which he is so well qualified.—*Id.*

WE are delighted to learn that the rumours alluded to in our last issue about extensive desertions from the regiments in this garrison, are, as we surmised at the time, considerably exaggerated. Recently there have been only four deserters from H.M.'s 103rd. Fussiliers who have not returned—not thirty-one; and going back to the arrival of the regiment at Poona, on the 7th of December 1860, the numbers deserted since that date are as follows:—

Number of men deserted	15
Do. Captured	8
Missing or absent	7

—*Id.*

WE gladly give insertion to the following:—

MISSION TO THE POOR EUROPEAN IN THE BAZAARS AND CITY OF POONA.—The number of Pensioners Widows, and other poor Europeans and Indo-Britons' in the Camp and City of Poona, is great, and continually increasing.

These persons are difficult of access by the ordinary means of pastoral visitation; while the poverty, ignorance, and infirmities of many among them, appeal urgently for the compassionate help of their Christian brethren in happier circumstances.

A Bible-Woman has recently been engaged to visit these poor people from house, to house, to read the Scriptures to them, and to report all cases of special bodily and spiritual necessity to their respective Ministers. In this way, about twenty-five families and individuals have been visited periodically since the beginning of the year. Of these, some are resident in the City of Poona, living among the heathen, and who may truly say—"There was no man that would know me: refuge failed me; no man cared for my soul."

Mrs. Carpenter has received a monthly salary of *fifteen Rupees* since the commencement of her work. The Committee also pay the hire of a Palanqueen for her weekly visits to the City.

Subscriptions of one Rupee per mensem are solicited.
1862. G. L. FENTON.

Subscribers.

Lady Frere, the Bishop, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Inverarity, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Faulconer, Rev. G. L. Fenton, Mr. Grant, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Hadaway, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. W. G. Harrison, Mrs. J. C. Hobson, Mrs. H. W. Holland, Lieut. G. A. Jacob, Mrs. Kinloch, Mrs. Maughan, Lieut.-Col. Phayre, Mrs. F. Sandwith, Mrs. Stewart, Ensign Shepherd, and Lieut.-Col. Travers.

"In connection with this work, it is proposed to erect a few small cottages, in the vicinity of the Sholapore Bazaar, as a 'Widows' Home.'"

The above suggests to us an enquiry what is become of the boys' school which we were under an impression was going to be established as a successor to the late Indo-British School. It is time some steps should be taken to set it going.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

GENERAL CULLEN.—We regret to announce the death of an Officer of this Army, who had for very many years held a conspicuous place in the public service of the Madras Presidency, Lieutenant General Cullen de-

INDIAN PRESS.

BRIGADIER CHRISTIE AND GAMBLING.

(*From the Hurkaru, Oct.* 1.)

WE do not know upon what grounds our contemporary the *Friend* has stated that Brigadier Christie had been removed from his command for gambling. We had been given to understand that the Brigadier is proceeding home on account of the recommendation of a Medical Board. It is true that rumours of a disagreement between him and His Excellency are prevalent, but they were based on circumstances attending the late gentlemanly fracas at the Simla Club. This Club, which has not always enjoyed the most enviable reputation, is now under the control of a retired officer, who, if we are correctly informed, enjoys the joint privileges of selling beer and spirits to the fashionable society of Simla, and of mingling, a favoured guest, in the highest ranks of those who consume his stores. The tone of the Club does not appear, however, to be as unadulterated as are perhaps its liqueurs. Gambling has of late been so rife and public, that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who is supposed capable of taking *telescopic* views only of Club matters he disapproves of has at length interfered and the result has been the sad and untimely fall of an A.D.C., the second who has "come to grief" this season—the other

"Not lost but gone before"

some time previously to Cashmere, ne'er to return to His Excellency's Staff again. The fracas in question has been differently reported in some of the up-country papers, but having heard both sides of the story, the following appears to coincide best with the statements of the two parties:—

A riding-master of a heavy Dragoon Regiment and a young gentleman travelling on behalf a well-known wine firm in London, were endeavouring "to make the night less long" over a game of cards, Brigadier Christie being the only other occupant of the Club-room. When the dire moment arrived—which must come in all occasions of life—the moment of settling—a dispute arose between the players on the subject of the score. Angry words ensued—"strong" language was given and exchanged—when one of the gamesters brought matters to a climax by hinting to his brother gamester, that he considered him a black leg or "words to that effect." The result of this communication was a blow in the face of the utterer of the sentiment and affairs assumed at once a lively and animating turn. The man of war we believe succeeded in getting the head of the man of wine in to that painful fix known to the initiated as in *chancery*, an appellation derived, we suppose, from the Court of that name, and suggestive of the difficulty one must encounter to got out, who has had the misfortune to get in. While this spirited contest was being carried on, the question was afterwards asked: "What was Brigadier Christie doing?" Some say that he ordered the combatants from the room, but being a lover of sport consented to their "little arrangement" being carried out in the verandah. Others again aver that the Brigadier being a philosopher, and not disposed to grieve at an accident he could not help, did like a philosopher watch the combat and

"Unable to prevent foul play
"Engaged the follies of the fray."

Be this as it may. His Excellency, we believe, did not approve of Colonel Christie's share in the proceedings, and refused to accept an invitation to dine at the Club with that Officer. The "Ward in Chancery," apologised we understand to the Club, and wrote an explanatory letter to His Excellency of which we do not know what notice was taken. His settlement with the Dragoon was rather extraordinary. Having asked advise as to how he should act, it was suggested to him that nothing but blood could wipe out the dishonour of a blow, and that the first order he should give to the Steward of the Club should be the old Hibernian one of "pistols for two and coffee afterwards for one." Simla in addition to its natural and forced productions, expected to have added the attraction of a duel. Human hopes are always, we know, liable to disappointment, and at this pleasant Hill station no exception was found to the rule. While the soldier was perhaps preparing his will—calculating it may be that the Lieutenant's last day's march was over—the winter had vanished. It might be that he considered the age of chivalry to be over, and would have nothing to do with any relic of barbarism, or generous sentiments might have sprung up in his breast for his intended victim. The reason is unknown—the fact alone remains that

"He folded his tent like an Arab,
And as silently stole away."

Here the matter rests as far as the belligerents are concerned. Brigadier Christie is daily expected, we hear, at Calcutta, and will be able to give correct information as to the charge of gambling brought against him by the *Friend*. If it be true, we will not be surprised to learn that he has incurred the severest displeasure of the stern Sir Hugh Rose. He, whose strict sense of propriety, caused him to punish Brigadier Burney is not likely to allow Brigadier Christie to escape. Whether the crime be suspicion of making love to another man's wife, or gambling, it must be gratifying, to all right-thinking men to know that India possesses a Commander-in-Chief who is determined to uphold in the persons of those under him, the strict integrity of the moral law.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(*From the Madras Times, Oct.* 4.)

WE regret to observe from the recent accounts from China that there is no indication of any advance towards a satisfactory solution of our present difficulties with the Taepings. In point of fact everything appears to have remained in statu quo since the last Mail; and with the exception of the usual periodical *razzia* carried on against the rebels by Ward and his dubious soldiery, we have nothing whatever to chronicle. These disconnected operations and isolated attacks, which appear to be alternately indulged in by the French and English, by Ward's Chinese, and the Imperialists separately, and sometimes by all four combined, impart to the war a desultory character, alike barren of practical results, and fruitful in the loss of valuable lives. Walled towns are breached, stormed, and taken, and cleared of the rebels at the point of the bayonet, with great loss to the enemy and no small injury to ourselves. It is however when the question of holding the inglorious conquest comes to be considered, that it is discovered that numbers alone are insufficient to make a successful or even a protracted resistance against the hordes of rebels that would soon be brought to the attack. Thus the only practical results obtained by the storm of a city appear to be the advantages of looting it, and the diminution by a number of heads of the sum total of the rebel soldiery. These results, when compared with the losses on our side,—which though numerically small indeed are no less severe if we consider the proportion of our troops to those of the enemy,—will, it appears to us, eventually leave the balance of victory on the side of the Taepings. It is said that Peter the Great always considered that he had practically gained a victory when the Swedes beat him with a loss in the proportion of one Swede to ten Russians. Independently of this consideration, however, it seems to us to be scarcely in accordance with the honor or interests of the British Government that its servants should be allowed to carry on or assist in a series of isolated operations which are neither productive of glory to the British Army nor tend to the permanent subjugation under the Chinese Imperial Government of the provinces now groaning under the exactions of the rebels. This much is certain, that the British Force in China is at present not only utterly inadequate to perform the onerous offensive services required from it, but is scarcely sufficient to maintain our own and to protect the interests of the large mercantile community at Shanghae.

We cannot help feeling that the present state of affairs is such as is well calculated to drift us into a fourth Chinese War,—a war, in which although we may have the nominal assistance of the Imperial Armies, yet we shall have to bear the chief brunt of the struggle ourselves, so far as regards the actual fighting to be done and the large sum of money to be necessarily expended. Chinese wars are proverbially unpopular in England, not only on account of the heavy expenditure which they entail, but also because the Public at Home unless they are personally interested in mercantile undertakings in China, or have friends serving there, feel but little interest in a sphere of operations which is so far removed from Europe and is only brought prominently to their notice in that most unpleasant of all forms,—increased taxes. The present state of things in China cannot be allowed to last much longer. Sooner or later, however, unwilling English Tax-payers may be set to see the Government undertake so onerous a task, we shall we fear be compelled very soon, either alone or in conjunction with the French, to inaugurate a system armed intervention, which if it does not end in completely crushing the rebellion, should not cease at least until peace has been restored, and trade re-opened throughout the whole of the Tea and Silk Provinces which are now overrun by the Taepings. We admit that this programme appears somewhat vast, and that it is moreover likely to cause a considerable drain upon the already overtaxed resources of the country. But it is one which the best interests of humanity, civilization, and commerce alike imperatively require us to carry out. It seems to us that all this may be effected with a very moderate expenditure of men and money particularly if the proper measures are taken without delay. The experience of former Chinese wars, and that of the last one in particular, has shown us that the Chinese in general, and notably the Tartars of the North of China are by no means deficient in personal courage, or in any of the qualities which contribute to form good soldiers. These latter—stalwart, muscular and hardy, patient of cold hunger and fatigue, and capable of ending the greatest privations, are withal brave and courageous, and might under proper tuition and discipline be moulded into as good soldiers as Asia has ever produced. Let the heaps of shattered corpses that were found lying around the Chinese guns at the taking of the Taku Forts attest this truth. Such men as these, well armed and disciplined, and furnished with something better than the wretched weapons which they wielded in the last war, would be no despicable foes to encounter. Had they been so armed and disciplined our list of losses would have told a different tale. We cannot help thinking therefore that it is a plain worthy of consideration that instead of sending out another Chinese Expedition we should organise a Chinese Contingent under English Officers to be paid and kept up by the Chinese Government on the same footing that similar forces have been and still are maintained in India. The change would be comparatively be economical and would open a field of distinction to a large body of Indian Officers who, what with the Amalgamation and the recent reductions in the army, have but little to do, and scarcely any chance of earning a name in this country. To these such an opportunity of entering upon a new career would be an inestimable boon. It would a say rater prevent them from becoming restless and annoyed from the want of something to do. The like opportunity of providing for men like these, and substituting fresh fields of usefulness for those of which they have been deprived may not occur again. We should strongly recommend the plan to the attention of those who can contribute to convert our ideas into a fact.

A TRAMROAD TO MOOLTAN.

(*From the Sindian, Oct.* 1.)

THOSE who take an interest in the development of the Indus route, and its natural consequence, the advancement of the interests of our province, will have read with pleasure the announcement we made the other day that it has at last been decided upon to commence the preliminary surveys for a line of tramway between Kotree and Mooltan. This project is one which has been often advocated in the columns of the *Sindian* and the other local newspapers, and it has met with almost universal approval from those who see in the Indus valley the natural outlet for the Punjaub and North-Western Provinces of India. It is becoming more and more doubtful whether it is possible to construct a class of steamers which shall be able to ply with profit against the tremendous current of the Indus, and it is generally admitted that such boats have not yet at all events made their appearance upon the river. The O. I. S. Co.'s steamer *Indus* perhaps comes nearest the mark, but even the owners of that fine steamer will hardly be prepared to assert that her performances during the last inundation were of a character materially to benefit the dividends of the Company. It is not of course beyond the resources of marine engineers to plan a boat and system of cargo barges which shall possess power enough to force them up-stream at a reasonable speed when the river is at its very highest, and to overcome the rapids at Sukkur shall not present an insurmountable obstacle; but this object can only be achieved by the employment of machinery which would entail such enormous working expenses as materially to interfere with the financial prospects of any company which placed such boats on the river. No obstacles of this kind however exist as regards the downward navigation of the Indus: and steamers with just sufficient motive power to give them steerage way, would seem to be amply sufficient for the water carriage of the wool, cotton and seeds which seek this market in yearly increasing quantities. It is therefore well worth consideration whether the attempt to carry on the upward and downward trade of the river by the same means, does not involve an unwise and profitless expenditure of capital; and whether it would not be wisest to yield at once to the natural difficulties of the situation, and to seek for a more rapid and cheaper method of conveying English goods, passengers, and mails from Kurrachee to the Upper Provinces. It is very certain that the Indus route will never become a favorite one with the public so long as the river, with all its delays and uncertainty of navigation remains the only highway between Kotree and Mooltan, and the mail will assuredly never be entrusted to such a slow and uncertain method of conveyance.

A Railroad between the termini of the Sind and the Punjab lines offers a feasible method of escape from the difficulties we have suggested, but unfortunately the Sind Railway Company have overlooked the obvious advantage of providing an unbroken chain of communication, and have obtained the government guarantee instead, for an extension in the North, whose success is very doubtful, and which even if it prove successful in itself is more likely to drive traffic away from the remaining portion of the line than to benefit the original shareholders in any way. Had the capital raised and the guarantee obtained for the Delhi and Umritsur Railway been devoted to the construction of a line between Kotree and Mooltan, we should in a few years have seen the completion of a magnificent trunk line of communication and have secured the entire mail and passenger service between England, and the most important provinces of her Eastern Empire. The Sind Railway Company however having, we think unwisely, determined to employ their increased capital in extending instead of consolidating and completing their line, we fear there remains but little chance of finding money in England for the project they have allowed to slip through their fingers. We fear that there exists considerable confidence at home in the Indus route as a capital about embarking further in Indian railways, until a sufficient time has elapsed to solve the important problem as to the paying nature of these speculations. The traffic upon the lines already opened has not disappointed expectation and is steadily increasing, but practical men stand aghast when they find that the construction of a single line of Railway through a comparatively level country in India costs upwards of £12,000 per mile. It is of Little consequence whether this enormous expenditure of capital is honestly due to the natural difficulties of the route, or whether the money has found its way into channels not calculated upon by the original projectors of the line. The fact remains as a warning to speculators, that the line of Railway between this place and Kotree has coast more than the sum we have named, instead of the original Government estimate of £5,000 per mile, and the financial prospects of the Company are thus, as it were almost ruined *ab initio*. In the face of this result it is hopeless to expect to raise capital for a still longer line up the valley of the Indus; moreover the Government have formally announced their intention of discontinuing the guarantee system altogether, and without a guarantee, it is certain that no company will come forward. We fear therefore that the idea of a railway must be at once dismissed as incapable of realization, do we see much reason to regret the same, unless some means can be devised for keeping the expenditure upon the construction of an Indian permanent way within something like reasonable limits. We are compelled to revert to the system of cheap lines and low speed, advocated years ago by Colonel Cotton, and which is much better adapted to the real wants of this country than the enormously expensive works necessary for the attainment of a high rate of speed, uncalled for in the case of goods, and dearly purchased at the sacrifice of all paying qualities where passengers are concerned. A tramway upon which light engines and trains could run at a low speed, but a speed at the same time vastly superior to that of the river steamers, would only cost a fraction of the sum necessary to construct a regular railroad. To this end therefore we trust the attention of the promoters of the line may be turned. We believe it will be found impossible to raise money in England for the construction of a railroad, now that the expenditure on the Sind Railway and other Indian lines has opened the eyes of capitalists to the slender returns which such investments promise; nor do we think that Government would under the circumstances be justified in affording any encouragement to such a project. Let us then learn to cut our coat according to our cloth, and advocate the construction of a cheaper mode of conveyance—one moreover which *is* capable of realization, which is suited to the wants of the country, and possesses most of the advantages of a railway, without the drawback of its enormous cost.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(*From the Daily News, Sept.* 17.)

THE friends of Secession in this country are justified in celebrating the military exploits of the Southern army. Their praise is very high, the achievements of the Confederates being found to be almost without a parallel. It is, moreover, we observe, judiciously heightened by a tribute to the courage and tenacity of the Federals, such as they would probably not have received had they been successful. Far from wishing to extenuate or disparage the exploits of the Confederate army, we desire that they should receive the fullest justice and be considered in all their significance. We do not know of any political object, not of consequence immediately practical, to which the attention of Englishmen can be more usefully directed than to the remarkable feats of arms by which the Confederates assert their pretension to the mastery of the New World. Certain we are that such a study will overthrow many wide-spread delusion which have been artfully propagated in this country.

The picture of Southern success which we are now invited to admire must destroy the notion that a people whose social system is founded on slavery is by that fact condemned to military weakness. When this war broke out, the efforts of the North to keep the slave power within the pale

ly accounts," were handed over to the midshipmen. Cocked hats, of various degrees of angularity, were worn by naval officers of all ranks. William IV. changed the uniform of the navy from blue and white to blue and scarlet; but this being thought too close a resemblance to the dress of the artillery, the white facings were restored early in the reign of her gracious Majesty.

According to the most generally-received æsthetic notions, the present uniform of the officers of the Royal Navy may be regarded as extremely handsome. Many bullion epaulettes, the fringe loose, are worn by admirals, captains, and lieutenants. Mates, we believe, have a solitary epaulette. Broad stripes of gold and lace on the cuffs mark the relative rank of commissioned officers; the full midshipman has his regulation sword; the naval cadet his pretty ivory-handled dirk. The Lords of the Admiralty have, however, as we are officially informed, determined upon altering the existing naval costume. The full-dress uniform tail coat, which is said erroneously to be worn only at Court, is to be replaced by the Teutonic tunic, which is to serve for full as well as undress wear—the former state to be manifested by the assumption of the epaulettes, which is still to be retained, and a lighter headdress is to be substituted for the cocked hat. The plea for this alteration is the pecuniary inconvenience of the officers, who are obliged to keep three suits—the full dress buttoned-up coatee, the undress frock coat, unbuttoned, and the *costume de fantaisie* for active service, which is in most cases a peajacket with crown and anchor buttons. Now, in this contemplated *coup d'état*, that reason which is said to exist even in roasting eggs, must be borne in mind. The naval officer should not too rashly be metamorphosed. Epaulettes, as we have stated, are in no imminent danger; but it is understood that among the civilians at the Admiralty a strong feeling exists for the abolition of those ornaments—a feeling dictated by a desire to assimilate the costume of the navy to that of the Germanised army. In our opinion the abrogation of epaulettes was inexpedient, and in the navy would be a fatal blunder. That which has been urged against them, that they are gaudy and useless encumbrances, is philosophically untenable. They are as distinctive of the officer as the wig is of the barrister, the trencher cap of the collegian, the cassock of the priest. If we are to be so very practical, let us be consistent. Let lawyers plead without horsehair, and undergraduates "cap" no more to proctors. The private looks up to the officer with epaulettes: the middy sighs for the bunch of bullion worn by the mate; the mate would fair exchange his solitary auriferous appendage for a brace. The French, who have decidedly the keenest appreciation of martial prestige, would just as soon cut off their moustaches as their epaulettes. "*Cela donne du chic*," they say; and "*chic*," or military spruceness, incites every man, woman, and child under the French flag—every grenadier, every *vélanchère*, and *enfant de troupe*—to valiant deeds. Again, epaulettes are decried as exposing their wearers to be picked off by riflemen in action. This, so long as fighting continues fighting, will be nothing more than nonsense. The Russian officers at the battle of Inkermann, from generals in chief to subalterns, wore the coarse grey gaberdines of common soldiers; but they were thrashed, nevertheless, by epauletted British Guardsmen. The Austrians wear no epaulettes, and have worn none for a century, yet the epauletted French have made mince-meat of them in a hundred fields, from Montenotte to Magenta. Moreover, as regards the navy, officers are, as a rule, exempt from the temerity which led Nelson to go into battle decked as though he was on his way to a birth-day levee at St. James's. They now wear anything in action; and they frequently fight in their shirt-sleeves.

We advisedly deprecate indiscreet attempts to render the naval uniform less handsome and less imposing than it now is. Therefore, if the Admiralty have any inkling of clothes-philosophy in their minds, let them abstain from meddling too rashly with a costume which is known, admired, and feared all over the world. . . . . —*Daily Telegraph.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(From the Daily News, Sept. 18.)

The first thing which impresses us on glancing at Mr. Juland Danvers' annual official Report on the Railways of India is the magnitude of the works of this class with which we are endowing that country: and the most natural reflection is what an immense effect the construction of such splendid communications must have in stimulating and carrying forward its arrested civilization. It appears that we have already expended 40,000,000*l.* on Indian railways, and have engaged to spend 17,000,000*l.* more. Next year we are to spend 7,000,000*l.* We had opened 1,609 miles of railway when the year began, and are to open, 1,181 more before it ends. And by making these lines we not only bring distant parts of the country into communication with each other, but give to large numbers of natives employment at once remunerative and instructive. There are 35,000 persons working on the opened lines, and of that number 32,000 are natives. It is the interest of the proprietary to increase the proportion of native artisans and labourers, whose services are to be obtained at a rate of wages far below that is required by Europeans.

This is the fair side of the subject, and so far it seems clear in making these roads we must be discharging an important part of our duty as the guardians of the inhabitants of India, inasmuch as we are extending to them the services of one of the most important instruments of our civilization. It is prudent, however, to look at this matter from all sides. We have so deeply pledged our fortunes to the prosperity of India that it is our interest as a people to know all the truth about the administration of every department of its government. A moment's reflection will show that the very peculiar terms on which we are supplying India with railway expose us to especial liability to error. We do not in this case encounter the checks which meet us in railway undertakings as they are ordinarily prosecuted, and which discover to us our mistakes in the form of heavy loss. When Englishmen make a railway for other Englishmen they must satisfy themselves, on their own responsibility, that it will become remunerative by supplying a real want; when they undertake to make one for a foreign State, say Brazil, receiving a Government guarantee for a dividend on the outlay, the work has been previously authorised by a Government which has an interest distinct from that of the proprietors in taking care of the public revenues. But when Englishmen make railways for India they may not only project the undertaking, but, as rulers of India, pronounce it good, and finally indemnify themselves against loss by fixing the Indian tax-payer with a perpetual liability for the interest on the expenditure. They offer their article to India, they pronounce on its quality and fix its price, and then cement the bargain in the name of the Hindoo customer. This way of proceeding may be both necessary and wise, it may even be the best mode of protecting the interests of the inhabitants of India: only it will be admitted that it is one which makes the duty of the Indian Government more than ordinarily difficult. One of the first and greatest duties of that Government both to the people of India and to the people of England is wisely to administer its revenues. If twenty millions of Indian taxes are spent where ten would have sufficed, or if the money has been sunk so as to produce only half the return which it might have been made to do, England is damaged by reason of the identity of the interests of the two countries, and this although the deficiency may be supplied out of Indian taxes, and although some Englishmen may even find a field of profitable investment in the loans to which a wasteful administration has recourse.

Now, it is well known that many persons who have paid great attention to the interests of India, while acknowledging, in common with the rest of the world, the great conveniences of railways, allege that it is impossible they can ever fill the place and do the work which has been assigned to them in the public economy of India. Looking at the productive character of that country as it is constituted by the climate, the soil, and the habit of the people, and concluding that for generations at least the commerce of the country must chiefly consist in the exchange of raw produce, heavy and bulky in proportion to its value, they say that cheapness, and not rapidity of carriage is the first condition which should be looked to in making its communications. They say that the heavy traffic of India requires not costly lines of railways for high speed, which, because of the expense, we can only make in a few parts of that country, but a comparatively inexpensive, though slow means of communication, extending over the whole territory. In a word, they say, that by giving India railways before we have provided the country with a good system of inland navigation, the Government is acting as unwisely as the farmer would do who should set up a carriage and pair when he had not waggons to carry his crops.

Mr. Danvers, of course, say nothing of this kind. His business is to report on the development and working of a system already in existence. But he makes one reflection which is of some consequence. Among us Englishmen, who have constituted ourselves the trustees of the natives of India, and who have undertaken to lay out the produce of their taxes to the best advantage, a great body of persons has been gradually formed whose interests are opposed to the entertainment of this particular question. There are 19,000 of Indian railway proprietors in England, holding 31,000,000*l.* of share capital, besides 6,700 persons holding debentures to the amount of 11,700,000*l.* Indian railway furnish perhaps, the most popular form of investment. Last year the number of shareholders was increased by nearly two thousand. In the same year railway material of the value of 1,689,000*l.* was sent out to India, giving employment to 407 ships. "These facts," as Mr. Danvers observes, "show that the Indian railway interest in this country has become a very important one." Important as it is, however, the interest which the public, including shareholders in Indian railways, have in the wise and economical government of India is greater, and nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of a fair consideration by the Government of the comparative merits of the two systems of communication. The guarantee system should not be further extended. In four months we shall have 2,800 miles of railway open in India, and shall have the means of knowing whether the railways pay. If they do, guarantees for new lines will not be required; if they not, we shall be warned against the mistake of saddling the Indian Treasury with onerous liabilities.

DISTRESS AND RELIEF IN LANCASHIRE.

(From the Economist, Sept. 13.)

There is scarcely any more baffling problem in practical life than how to distribute charity so as to relieve distress, without doing as much harm as good—especially where the charity is boundless and the distress extensive and unquestionable. The more it is seen and known, the more perplexing does the work become to a conscientious labourer in the field of benevolence. "People are starving: give liberally," cries the bystander or the casual visitor, "and all will go well. It is no time now to be scrupulous or careful." But the humane and inquiring man, well-informed as to the state of his district, and thoroughly acquainted with the habits and characters of the people and whom he lives, is often made aware that to give liberally is in too many cases only to multiply distress, to paralyse individual exertion, to fatten habitual mendicancy, and encourage easy supineness, rather than too meet and mitigate the privations of the really suffering and needy.

Amid all the wild and random nonsense which has been written in reference to the distress in Lancashire, it was therefore a real refreshment to read in the *Times* of last Saturday the letter signed "G.,"—obviously written by some one thoroughly conversant with the manufacturing districts, and fully aware of the difficulties which beset all attempts to relieve the wide-spread destitution which prevails in them. Nor were the statements and representations of the writer at all invalidated by the two leading articles which the *Times* devoted to the defence of its Reporter and its commentators. Two facts remain—to which we may add a third, as a correction of subsequent misrepresentations:—that, as a rule, manufacturers are giving and are most willing to give with ample liberality to the relief of their distressed operatives; that they are withheld from subscribing the sums which the Leading Journal deems fitting to the General Relief Fund by two considerations,—the first, that at present they would do mischief by coming forward more largely than they have done,—the second, that they can do far more good by spending equivalent sums in keeping their mills at work at a loss;—and thirdly, that, so far from holding aloof from the Relief Committees, and refusing those bodies the aid of their intelligence and caution, many of the largest and most energetic of the manufacturers are among the most strenuous workers and the most regular attenders on those Committees.

The fact is, the case is one of singular difficulty, and we must proceed with great caution if we do not wish to repeat among a far worthier population all the consummate errors and mischievous follies of the Irish famine. There need be no *starvation*, as in that case; and there will be none, unless the administrators of legal and voluntary charity should be goaded by "sensation" writers to gross mismanagement and recklessness. There is food enough to be had and to be had at reasonable prices; there is property enough to meet any rate; and there is benevolence enough to provide ample funds for the sustenance of those who ought not to come upon the parish. The essential points to be watched are, that too lavish and too early a distribution of eleemosynary aid do not sap the spring of individual exertion, and that too ignorant and indiscriminate relief do not permit the lazy vagabond and the professional beggar to intercept the stream of bounty designed for the struggling and respectable artisan. The Manchester Relief Committee is busy endeavouring to ascertain and adopt some sound *principle* on which distribution should proceed; the local Relief Boards are at work every day in investigating the condition of their own district, and in giving where they can give with safety and with benefit; many manufacturers, who cannot employ their workpeople, are paying them two days' wages for doing nothing, and others who can give them only little work, are giving them food as well. There is no want of funds; the difficulty is to make these funds reach the needy and deserving for whom they are designed. The Manchester Committee has 60,000*l.* at its disposal, and has only been able to see its way clearly to distribute about 300*l.* a week. The Mansion House Funds has, perhaps, 40,000*l.*; and, we fear, is in many cases lavishing it on local Committees in districts where it will do more harm than good. We are far from wishing to check liberality either in subscription or in distribution: the charitable need not be impatient:—before the end of the winter there will be ample demand for all that they can collect or spare. The censorious need be in no hurry to criticise the backwardness of the wealthy men of Lancashire and Cheshire:—before the crisis is over, both their means and their generosity will be severely tried, and will not be found wanting. Both merchants and manufacturers know this so well that they are not as anxious as their censors to exhaust all their strength on the first heat. The public at large cannot tell what they will do,—and know very little of what they are quietly an unostentatiously doing now.

We are not prepared to offer any practical suggestions as to the principles on which relief should be administered, nor upon the division of labour which it may be wise to establish between Boards of Guardian and Relief Committees. Both questions are difficult, and both are in good hands—in the hands of men upon the spot, with all the facts before them and ample intelligence and experience to guide them. All that we have to do is, as far as possible, to disabuse the public mind of erroneous and injurious impressions. The number of unemployed is enormous, and is increasing from day to day. Months ago we were the first to call attention to the full gravity and the inevitable progress of the calamity;—but as yet there has been no starvation, partly because the manufacturers have done much to mitigate the severity of the pressure, partly because the non-purchase of clothing and the non-payment of rents together greatly reduce the necessary expenditure of the operatives, but mainly because the operatives as a body had funds, savings, credit, energy, and *resourcefulness*, which they have strained to the utmost before appealing to others for assistance. The really grievous results of this crisis will be, not the temporary reduction of a whole population to scanty earnings and charitable aid, but the destruction and waste of the laborious hoardings of many years, and the reduction to actual poverty of thousands whom a long course of industry, frugality, and forethought had raised from the position of daily labourers almost into that of small capitalists;—the impoverishment of those who owned a few cottages, or who had 50*l.* in the savings bank, or who had become partners in co-operative stores.

Much sad stuff has been written about the stock of cotton being ample, about the wickedness of mill-owners not buying it and working it up, about the sin of allowing cotton to be exported to other countries,—and so on and so on. On Thursday a letter appeared on this subject in the *Times* signed "A.," of more than usual imbecility. We have so often laid the truth on these matters before our readers that it is needless to do more than just remind them of the facts of the case. The stock of cotton in Liverpool may be 60,000 bales or may be 100,000; but it is pure nonsense to accuse the brokers of any sinister wish to avoid the ascertainment and publication of the real quantity. A few thousand bales more or less could effect no calculations and scarcely any operations. The stock is reduced so low as almost, if not quite, to have warranted the late wild speculation, and altogether to justify every sane manufacturer in resolutely abstaining from purchasing. A moderate supply is on its way hither, and as soon as it arrives prices will recede to a more moderate figure. But it will continue to be sold for export for the reasons we explained last week, viz., that this is now the only market to which foreigners can resort for their supply, and that manufacturers working, as they do, for a home and a protected marked, can afford to give higher prices than our producers, who work for the open markets of the world.

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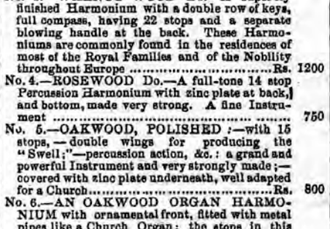

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